

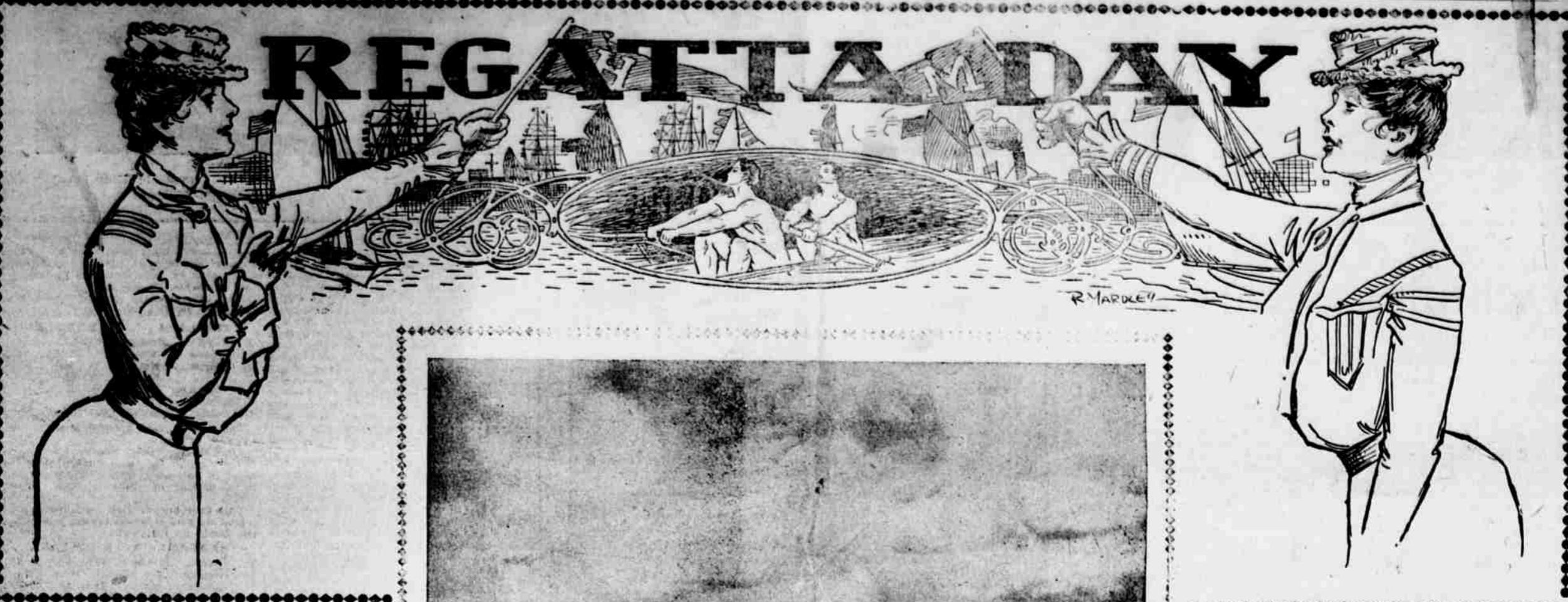
Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 77.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1894.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 1518.

REGATTA DAY



HONOLULU spent Saturday enjoying aquatic sports, and after a full day of eight hours, with every variety of entertainment that could be had on the water and in it, deserted the waterfront for the uptown diversions of dinners and its close. Through all the gathering theater parties, which filled the day to of the thousands upon the front and the vessels and craft of every description, which aided the onlookers to make a day of merriment of it, there was not a single disturbance, there was not a single case of disagreement leading to other than words reported, and the day left Honolulu the better in temper for the recurring festival.

Many a hat will be bought today which will be worn by other than the purchaser, and many a hat will not be bought, but there must be losers wherever there are men whose sympathies or ideas of form lead them to speculation upon the result of a contest. The color of the paint which covered the paintable portion of the city during the evening was the regulation red and it was administered by the men whose faith is pinned to that hue, and who wear it on every race day, but the purveyors were the bluest crowd, the adherents of that shade, which had for the observer unattached in local aquatics, double meaning on that evening.

For the Healanis did not win a race—Yes, one, the four oar shell event, in which there were only two entries, and both from the Healanis club. There was not a red in sight to take it away, and it is hardly probable that there would have been any other result had there been a half dozen entries, as the Healanis seniors rowed a splendid event and were in form to win from anything afloat. The anarchists took the blues into camp with comparative ease, and certainly with celerity, for every thing on the program took the carnation tint. Unfortunately there was a foul and a no race decision in the main event of the day, the six-oar barge race, which must be repeated, and will be pulled off next week. Despite this marring feature of the day there was enough of closeness in the subsequent events to permit all soreness, except that felt by a few energetic partisans, to disappear.

The day opened in a manner which gave promise that the weather was bound to add its share of the celebration. But always tickle it showed its

feminine trait to the full at the luncheon hour and the clouds gave to a thirsty earth, at least in the region of the harbor a draught of water which served to drench the crowds, who could not find shelter beneath the many wharf roofs. Then to recompense there was an afternoon as fine as the traditional Hawaiian holiday. But the crowds were as fine as the weather gave promise and there was never before such a gathering as made the entire front from the Oceanic dock to the end of the channel warehouses look like a flower garden.

The gathering of the merrymakers began with the early morning and before the first event was ready for the starter's pistol there were any number of thousands of people lining the harbor and occupying every point of vantage. The Pacific Mail dock was the center of the throng. The only liner in port, the Peru, was lying at the Channel dock, and this gave those who sought to see all that was to be seen in harbor and channel as well ample room to hold their places, and to cry out their applause. Even the band was hidden by the crush of folk whose desire to see would not be denied.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

ROWING.
 Open Barge—No race.
 Intermediate Barge—Myrtles won.
 Freshmen Barge—Myrtles won.
 Pair Oared Race—Myrtles won.
 Shell Race—Healanis Seniors won.

YACHTS.
 First Class—Mary L (D), Gladys (2), Helene (3).
 Second Class—Dewey.
 Third Class—Myrtle (1), Cio (2), Shamrock III (3).
 Fourth Class—Poki (1), Abbie M (2).

SWIMMING AND DIVING.
 100 Yards—W. K. Pua (1), W. D. King (2).
 Half Mile—W. D. King (1), B. Lightfoot (2).
 Diving—Makaihi (1), E. Devauchelle (2).

MISCELLANEOUS.
 Gig Race—Kanoelani (1), Kapiolani (1).
 Tug-of-war—Ito.
 Whaleboat Race—Opunui (1), Flying Fish (2).
 Six Paddle Canoe—Alabama (1), Iml (2).
 Steamer Boat Race—Kinau (1), Claudine (2).
 Sailing Canoe Race—Marine Railway.
 Ships' Boat Race—Fighting Suey.
 Shore Boat Race—Governor (1), Mayflower (2), No. 10 (3).

eyes of the spectator, there appeared a bewildering mass of color which resolved itself upon close investigation into red and blue ribbons, light dresses and red and blue coats, the gay gowns of the women and the white of the men forming a kaleidoscope of color, which was even greater than has been known by the veteran clubman. The Peru was in open house order and hundreds saw the events from the decks of the liner. So it went even to the scow of the dredger which had as visitors not a few of the friends of the people.

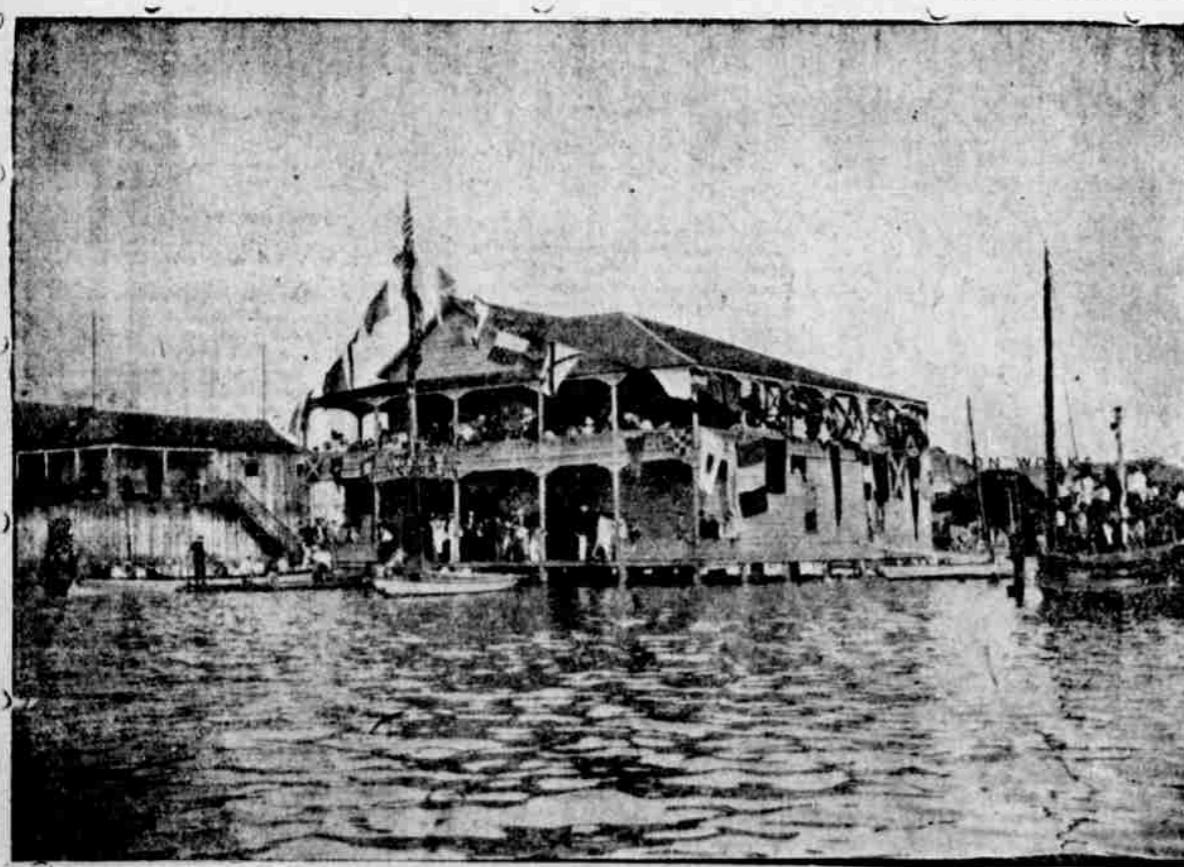
But not all the color was added to the scene by the gaiety of gowning which prevailed. It was a day of dress parade and the ships in harbor, with few exceptions, were in their brightest colors. From the fore showed the national colors and then long lines of signal flags, interspersed with bright bunting, drooped from mast to mast and from jibbooms to taffrail. The tugs were in holiday attire and plying about the harbor with officials and pleasure seekers added to the changing hues of the picture. The merchant ships did their best to keep up the note of beauty, as did the liner, the only failure to display the dress of a holiday being on the part of the government vessels, which contented themselves with a modest display of their ensigns.

There was a bedraggled appearance after the storm of rain, but this did not last long, as the bright sunshine was sufficient to revive drooping wings on all sides, and the afternoon, while the crowds which were driven away by the shower did not return, saw new throngs take their place and keep the harbor just as bright.

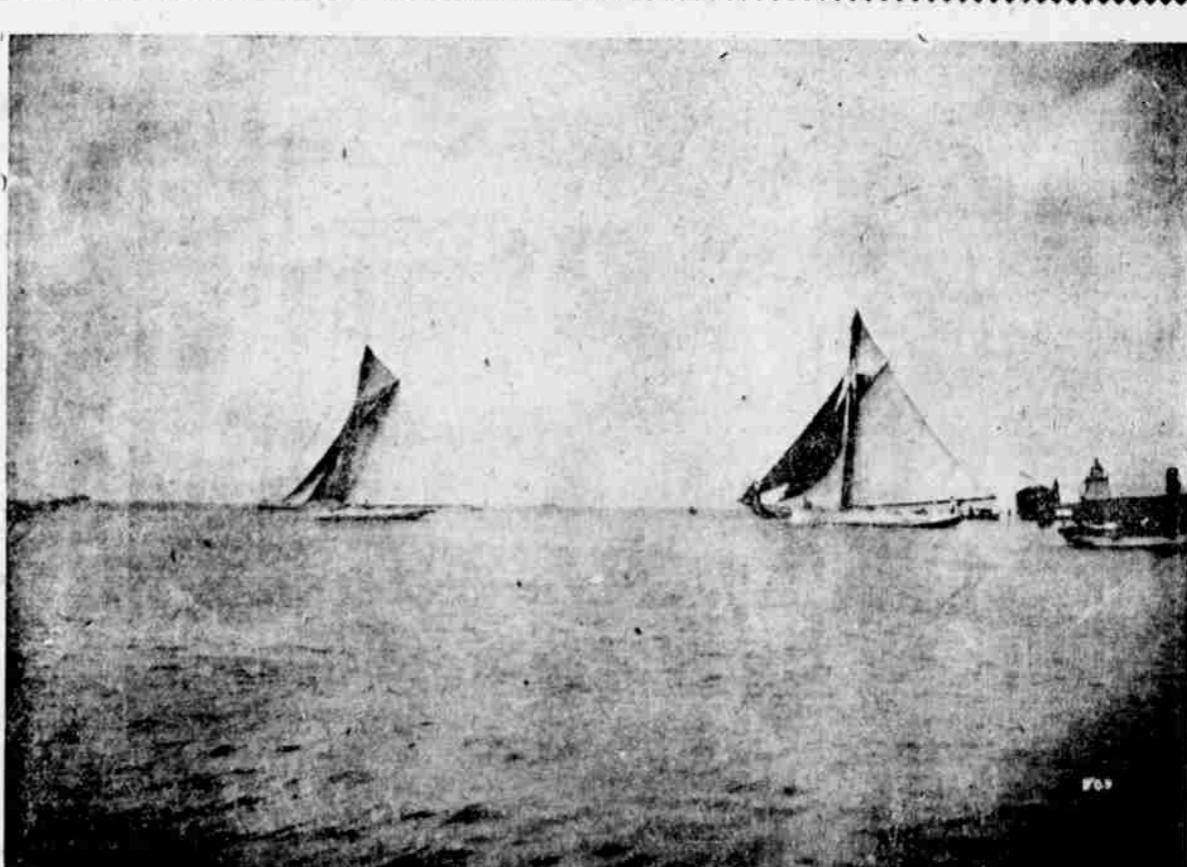
It was a picnic crowd too, for the people who came to the front, to pass the day without going to one of the boat houses, or to be entertained in one of the ships, brought their luncheon and made a day of it. At the club houses there was luncheon and on board all the vessels the visitors had a collation. The most elaborate spread was that which was prepared for the judges, on their barge, and where the good things of the market were provided and enjoyed by all who were among the invited guests of the regatta committee.

There was enthusiasm all along the line too. It was a shooting competition as well for there was more enthusiasm.

(Continued on Page 2.)



MYRTLE CLUB'S BOATHOUSE.



START OF THE FIRST-CLASS YACHT RACE, THE GLADYS LEADING THE MARY L.



(Photo by King Bros.)

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE SCENE OF HONOLULU'S GREAT AQUATIC FESTIVAL

REDS AND BLUES OUTDID EACH OTHER AS ENTERTAINERS

Jupiter Fluvius played an important part in the pleasures which went on unceasingly in the Healan and Myrtle boat houses from noon till night. When morning broke upon the harbor the region of the boat houses was gay and resplendent in a waving mass of color, blue and red predominating and interweaving in the breeze which came down the valleys and swept out to sea. The commencement of the day was propitious to a fine ending, as far as the gayety of the assembling crowds around the boat houses was concerned. But as the day wore on clouds gathered and hung over the scene, and the deluge of rain which fell upon the beautiful array of colors, causing them to hang limp, dampened not a little the spirits of the pleasure seekers, only, however, while it fell. With the return of sunshine the crowd reached once more into merrymaking, dancing, and gorging over the events of the day, and there were few who did not deplore its shortness.

With the first burst of sunlight upon the harbor the Blue and the White of the Healan Boat Club, and the Red and White of the Myrtle Boat Club, were flaunted simultaneously from the flagstaffs over the club houses. When the decorators had finished their tasks the two houses presented a beautiful kaleidoscopic appearance, each vying with the other to make the best showing. From across the harbor the waving mass of blue and red made a charming effect, heightened by an interspersing array of signal flags of every conceivable hue, which had been requisitioned from the lockers of many of the sailing vessels in the harbor.

From the baysards of the flagstaffs square signal flags hung beneath the club colors, and strings of them were arranged over the floats and piers to the swimming apparatus. From both houses the melodies of quartette choirs of native musicians enlivened the general festive air, and despite the warm day there was never a lack of the devotees of Terpsichore, to respond to the inspiring strains. The airs of Hawaii were the most popular, and the dead temps a prime favorite with all. At times the Healan boat house was crowded with the wearers of the victorious red, and the Myrtle house became the haven of hospitality for the wearers of the blue, all mingling in an abandon of rival colors upon the dancing floors. The feminine admirers of the two clubs made a brave show in their display of colors, their dainty gowns brilliant in blue and white, or red and white as their sympathies went. Gay hat puggerines of the club colors, neck bands, streamers of ribbons, belts, and even hose and the lacing of the shoes and hose were indicative of their feelings in their admiration for the musk and brawn of the respective rowing crews. Some of the young ladies displayed effect in the wearing of red jackets of this design. These were for the most part a Myrtle compliment, and were shown to advantage. The majority of the Myrtle club members were radiant in red hunting coats and made a conspicuous show. Color and the best way to display it was the keynote of the day's festivities around the boat houses, and both clubs did nobly.

As the Myrtles had the best of the day in the races, the utmost enthusiasm and hospitality prevailed in their quarters. Upstairs and down, the crowds surged good-naturedly, and the music became livelier as the day wore on and more races were credited to the red. An amusing feature was the consternation and smudge of colors which the deluge of rain spread among the wearers of the colors. Any number of them were caught in the rain, and others went out into it, as they did not care for rain or shine so long as they had a good time. They made the deplorable mistake of failing to ascertain beforehand whether the colors with which they were adorned were fast or loose. They were mostly the latter, and how they did run. Straw hats with red and white puggerines around them were smeared over with red stain which dripped and dripped upon daintily dressed beneath, or was transferred to those who came in contact with them, until everything presented a red smudge. Had the Myrtle winners wished to paint the town red they could not have better succeeded than by getting a wholesome ducking, for the results were as apparent. The same took place with the wearers of the blue, and before even red and the blue stains had been freely interchanged.

The biggest crowds which have ever taken advantage of open hospitality of the two clubs were those which gathered Saturday. In the afternoon dancing space was at a premium, but that did not hinder the dancing one whit. When the refreshments were served they were gobbed up in less time than it takes to tell it. It was a case of first come, first served; and many went hungry. The house committees of each club were attentive to their duties throughout the day, and succeeded admirably in the entertainment afforded the throngs of guests. At the Healan house Wade Warren Thayer, A. L. C. Atkinson and P. L. Weaver were in general charge. W. E. Wall, Ralph Raymond, Merle Johnson and M. M. Chapman were responsible for the fine display of flags and the attractive decorations in the dancing pavilion and lana'i; Dr. A. C. Wall, Gaston Boise and R. B. Booth looked after the hungry guests and presided over the refreshment counters in the boat room.

At the Myrtle stronghold, Fred Angus, Southard Hoffman and J. F. Soper were untiring in their efforts to entertain the

more than five hundred people who visited the quarters, and they were ably assisted by George Fuller, Judge Perry and Charles Crozier. The Myrtle dancing lana'i, which was the coolest place, was prettily decorated with bunting, club colors and signal flags, backed by a profusion of potted ferns and plants in which the native musicians were embodied. Part of the lana'i was reserved for those who desired to be seated while watching the races, a piece of forethought on the part of the entertainment committee which was greatly appreciated.

At the noon hour the festivities were suspended while refreshments of sandwiches, salad, coffee, ice cream and cake were served. A raid was made on the larder, and everything edible vanished in a trice, the excitement of the morning providing sufficient desire for refreshments to the extent that three times as much lunch would have been but a drop in the bucket. Walter Wall got up at 5 o'clock in the morning, and by 7 o'clock had fashioned several hundred sandwiches. He deplored his lack of forethought in not arising at 3 a. m. and making several hundred more.

While the excitement of the first race was being talked over with gusto the lower porch of the Myrtle club was crowded with argument makers. Suddenly and without warning the flooring gave way, and those upon it were precipitated to their arm-pits in the water. Nearly a dozen persons were given an involuntary bath, and their immersion caused any amount of levity, although more serious consequences might have resulted. Prof. M. M. Scott was one of the victims, but after being pulled out he remained by his colors and saw the end of the day's events. "Jim" McLean, who was arrayed in a new design of clothes, which are said to be "just the thing," was one of the bathers. His bedraggled appearance made of him a woe-begone looking individual, and "Jim" went home in a funk for a change. The dangerous opening was boarded over temporarily, and the incident was soon forgotten.

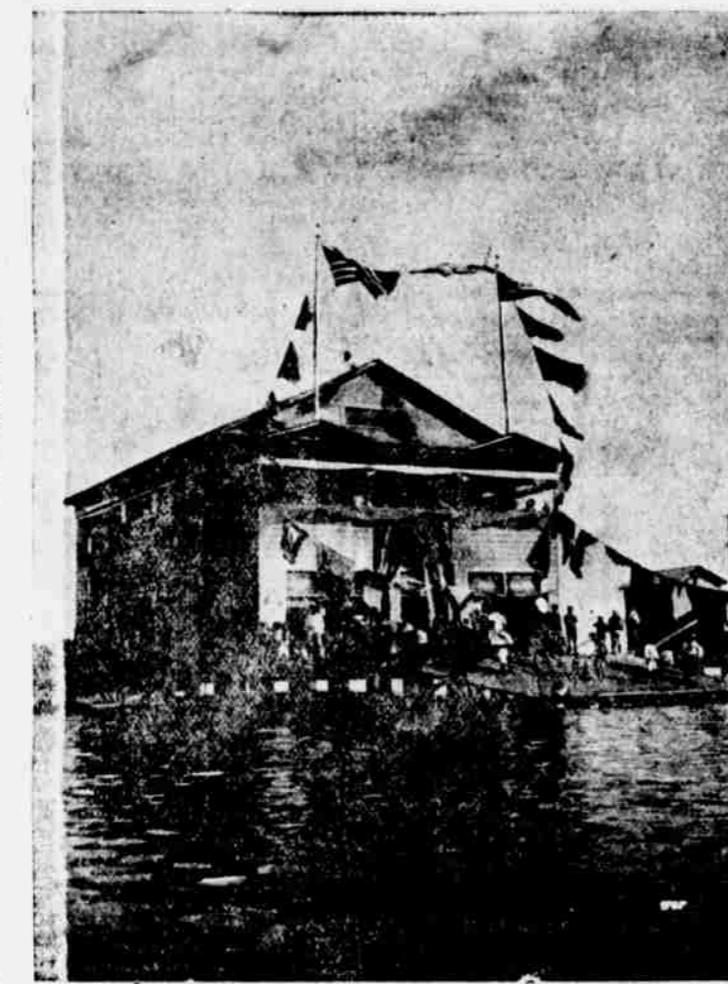
In future racing days the two boat houses will be much separated. The Myrtles have got to move from their present position to make room for the march of commercial progress. They will probably be given the privilege of making their headquarters makai of the channel wharf.

EVENTS IN THE HARBOR

The day's sport started with the main event on the program, the open six-oared barge race. This race is second only in importance to the championship shell race, rowed annually at Pearl Harbor. Victory in the barge race carries with it the rowing championship of the Honolulu harbor.

Last year the race was not decided

owing to both boats swamping in a heavy sea off the bell buoy. The hoodoo of last year seems to still be working



HOME OF THE HEALANI BOAT CLUB.

for Saturday's contest was marred by a contrempts as unpleasant as it was unfortunate.

About 9:45 the Myrtle and Healan boats took their positions on the starting line and were dispatched without delay. The crews and positions were as follows:

HEALANI. **MYRTLE.**
P. J. Jarrett ... stroke W. Lyle ... stroke
D. Renear ... No. 5 W. Soper ... No. 5
Bert Webster ... No. 4 P. Lishman ... No. 4
H. Murray ... No. 3 S. Crozier ... No. 3
F. Damon ... No. 2 J. Crozier ... No. 2
S. A. Walker ... bow G. Angus ... bow
S. A. Walker ... bow W. W. Harris ... bow
Reynolds ... cox'n W. W. Harris ... cox'n

The course was from a line between Railroad wharf and Sorenson's wharf and around flag opposite spar buoy, keeping same on port side in turning, thence back to judges' stand.

The Myrtles, who had the inner berth took the water in good shape and soon secured a lead of half a length. The Healan started off coolly enough and acted as if disposed to allow their opponents to set the pace for a while. The race to the spar buoy was exceedingly even and the Myrtles barely got round first. From the spar buoy to the lighthouse the Myrtles retained a length's lead but approaching the light-

house the Healanis crept up. Just past the lighthouse a collision of oars occurred and the Myrtle crew ceased rowing. The Healanis immediately took their water and crossed the line in 13:59.

Captain Harris of the Myrtles immediately addressed the following communication to the judges:

To C. J. McCarthy, Captain Campbell and C. B. Wilson, Judges of the Regatta:

Gentlemen—In behalf of the Myrtle Boat Club and of said club's Myrtle senior barge crew, I do hereby claim race No. 1, the six-oared sliding seat barge race, rowed this morning, and ask that said Myrtle and its crew be declared the winners thereof, and do hereby protest against the awarding of said race to the Healanis or its crew, and base this claim, petition and protest on the following grounds, to wit:

(1) That on the home stretch, at or near the lighthouse turn, the said Healanis fouled the said Myrtle, the latter being at the time ahead and having already turned, in that the bow of the said Healanis struck the blade of the stroke oar of the said Myrtle, thereby interfering with the latter's oar in making three full strokes, the said Myrtle at the said time being in its proper course, and not in any wise in the course of the said Healanis.

(2) That on the home stretch and shortly after the first above named occurrence, the said Healanis again fouled the said Myrtle, the latter being at the time ahead, in that the bow of said Healanis struck No. 4 oar of the said Myrtle, thereby throwing Lishman, who was rowing No. 4 in said Myrtle, off his seat on to the slide, and thus preventing him from rowing, and thereafter and in turn, preventing Johnson, also, who was rowing No. 3 in said Myrtle from rowing, and thereby further interfering with the rowing of all the crew of the said Myrtle, the said Myrtle during all of the said time being in its proper course, and not in any wise in the course of the said Healanis.

(3) That during the said race one Kichibay, a member of the Healan Yacht and Boat Club, Ltd., and coach thereof, but not a member of the crew of the said Healanis, nor the coxswain thereof, illegally and without warrant or right so to do, from a launch and with a megaphone and otherwise coached the crew of said Healanis.

The course was around the knuckle buoy.

The Myrtle crew clearly outclassed their opponents, and after leading most of the way, won as they pleased by a matter of eight lengths. Time 1:13:48 3-5.

The intermediate barge race was contested by the following:

HEALANI. **MYRTLE.**

J. Lloyd ... stroke H. Giles ... stroke

C. Rhodes ... No. 5 T. V. King ... No. 5

F. Church ... No. 4 W. Walker ... No. 4

J. Boisse ... No. 3 W. Wright ... No. 3

J. H. Harrison ... No. 2 F. Wright ... No. 2

J. Spencer ... bow D. Vida ... bow

Reynolds ... cox'n W. W. Harris ... cox'n

The course was around the knuckle buoy.

The Myrtle crew clearly outclassed their opponents, and after leading most of the way, won as they pleased by a matter of eight lengths. Time 1:13:48 3-5.

The intermediate barge race was contested by two Healanis crews, who filled the boats as follows:

HEALANI. **HEALANI.**

P. Jarrett ... stroke H. Giles ... stroke

D. Renear ... No. 5 T. V. King ... No. 5

F. Church ... No. 4 W. Walker ... No. 4

J. Boisse ... No. 3 W. Wright ... No. 3

J. H. Harrison ... No. 2 F. Wright ... No. 2

J. Spencer ... bow D. Vida ... bow

Reynolds ... cox'n W. W. Harris ... cox'n

The course was around the knuckle buoy.

The Myrtle crew clearly outclassed their opponents, and after leading most of the way, won as they pleased by a matter of eight lengths. Time 1:13:48 3-5.

The intermediate barge race was contested by two Healanis crews, who filled the boats as follows:

HEALANI. **MYRTLE.**

D. Renear ... No. 1 W. Lyle ... No. 1

P. Jarrett ... No. 2 W. Armstrong ... No. 2

The Myrtle crew proved a surprise, and landed the race for two lengths by less than half a length. The Healanis rowed as well as they had worked too hard earlier in the day. The course was from the judge's stand to the makai end of the Channel wharf. Time, 2:40:3-5.

SWIMMING AND DIVING.

In the 100-yard straightaway race,

W. K. Pua defeated Kuhina and W. D. King, after an exciting struggle. The prize was \$15. Pua made the distance in 1:19:3-5, and King in 2:20.

The distance swim was won easily by W. D. King, who annexed \$15. The course was about half a mile.

Makaliki won the \$15 offered for the time dive. He defeated Eugene Devauchelle, staying under water 1 minute 11 seconds. When the winner came up he immediately sank down again, and a cry arose that he was drowning. After a few seconds he reappeared and coolly inquired where the next fellow was. The laugh was then on the anxious ones. Makaliki afterwards explained that when he came up the first time he ducked again because he thought that his opponent had not yet arrived at the surface.

THE OTHER EVENTS.

The race for six-oared gigs was won

by Prince David's entry, the Kanoian.

The Kapiolani finished third, and the Alexander R., manned by a crew of Pacific Hardware Company employees, second.

Prince Cupid won the winning boat, and Prince David did the same thing for the tail-enders. George Harris guided his own men. David's stroke oar got that tired feeling, and the prince took his place and rowed stroke to the finish. Time, 24:18.

The tug-of-war between Japanese fishing boats was contested by the Ito and the Iwiel. In the first trial a member of the Ito's crew broke an oar lashing and the struggle was restarted. This time the Ito won pretty easily to the great delight of Manida, the owner of the boat and his friends and relatives, who were put on board for ballast.

A. L. C. Atkinson's queerly-named entry, the Opunui, took the whaleboat race from the Flying Fish. The trip around the spar buoy was made in 24:32 2-5. The first prize was \$30.

A. M. Brown's six-paddle canoe, the Alabama, took the event in which it was entered. J. Nameaiau's Imi finished second. Time, 10:38. The Alabama won this race last year, with the same crew.

The Claudine, Kinau, Helene and Mikahala had representatives in the steamer boat race. The course was around the knuckle buoy and return.

For the sixth successive year the Kinau boat won. The Claudine finished second. Time, 23:05.

Makuda's boat, the Marine Railway, took the first prize in the sailing canoe race from several others. A special race for South Sea Islander canoes was won by the Taimapaitau.

The Red, White and Blue was barred out of the merchant ships' boat race on the grounds of ineligibility. The race was won by the Fooing Suey boat.

Governor, pulled by Manuel, boat Mayflower and No. 10 in the two-oared shore-boat race. The prizes were \$15 and \$10.

lanis tired very perceptibly, and at the channel buoy were beaten. From this on the Myrtles drew away at will, and came in fifteen seconds ahead of the Healanis. Time, 1:13:48 3-5.

The intermediate barge race was contested by the following:

HEALANI. **MYRTLE.**

J. Lloyd ... stroke H. Giles ... stroke

C. Rhodes ... No. 5 T. V. King ... No. 5

F. Church ... No. 4 W. Walker ... No. 4

J. Boisse ... No. 3 W. Wright ... No. 3

J. H. Harrison ... No. 2 F. Wright ... No. 2

J. Spencer ... bow D. Vida ... bow

Reynolds ... cox'n W. W. Harris ... cox'n

The course was around the knuckle buoy.

The Myrtle crew clearly outclassed their opponents, and after leading most of the way, won as they pleased by a matter of eight lengths. Time 1:13:48 3-5.

The intermediate barge race was contested by two Healanis crews, who filled the boats as follows:

HEALANI. **HEALANI.**

P. Jarrett ... stroke H. Giles ... stroke

D. Renear ... No. 5 T. V. King ... No. 5

F. Church ... No. 4 W. Walker ... No. 4

J. Boisse ... No. 3 W. Wright ... No. 3

J. H. Harrison ... No. 2 F. Wright ... No. 2

J. Spencer ... bow D. Vida ... bow

CAN GET NO MONEY

Hospitals Have Not Complied With Condition.

The old trouble with the hospitals and the subsidies granted by the last legislature has begun again. Up to date none of the hospitals have received a cent from the government, and the likelihood is that they will not receive any money until they obey the law requiring them to open their doors to people of every nationality. The hospital most seriously affected is "The Queen's," which was given a subsidy of \$40,000 though only \$20,000 had been asked. So far no application for this money has been made.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held a month ago it was decided that the appropriations should be paid only to such hospitals as made reports of receipts and expenditures to the Board, and otherwise complied with the conditions imposed upon government institutions. So far but one or two have complied with this order.

Yesterday the Board of Health received a communication from Auditor General Austin in which he stated, that he had held up the vouchers for the Lihue Hospital of \$294 for July and August, and of Waimea Hospital for \$55, until approved by the Board.

He states that there is a question as to the legality in paying the expenses of hospitals other than those owned or controlled by the government, and that he will "audit and pay vouchers for expenditures under the different hospital appropriations, upon the assurance being given through your Board by certificate or otherwise, that these institutions are open to the general public, under such supervision as the Board of Health may elect to assume."

Mr. Austin encloses two decisions relative to the question, one from Attorney General Dole having been previously published, in which he stated that the Queen's Hospital could be paid the subsidy if it complied with the conditions, admitting foreigners to the benefits of that institution.

Another letter was then addressed by Mr. Austin to Deputy Attorney General Cathcart in which he states:

"Bills have been sent to this department for audit, incurred for the running expenses of the hospitals situated at Waimea and Lihue on the island of Kauai, charged to appropriations made by the Legislature for said hospitals. I am informed that these are private hospitals maintained by the plantations chiefly for their employees."

In reply Acting Attorney General Cathcart writes: "I would say that, under the ruling of the Attorney General, it would be necessary for you to be satisfied, either by certificate or otherwise, that these institutions are open to the general public before making such payment."

The matter was referred to E. A. Mott-Smith as a committee of one to investigate and report at the next meeting.

All that the Board requires is a report of the financial and general condition of each hospital, and rule which will permit the admission of people of all nationalities upon equal terms. At the Queen's Hospital only native Hawaiians are given free treatment, and as far as known no change has been made in this rule.

HE DEFEATED DAN RENEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Swimming is having a bigger boom in this city than for years, and it seems that it has just begun to live up. The races between H. A. Wiedemann and Scott Leary were the finest seen here in many years, and the recent work of Brewer at San Diego has set the natators talking. Clyde Hawthorne has now challenged Percy Cavill, the instructor of the Olympic Club, and as Cavill cannot afford to let a challenge go by, a very interesting race is assured. Hawthorne is well known here, as he has swum against many of the best amateurs of the city.

Hawthorne arrived from Santa Cruz yesterday and immediately challenged Percy Cavill to swim him a race of 100 yards in some neutral tank. Percy Cavill is a great favorite with the Olympic Club members, and they will undoubtedly back him against anybody. This will be Hawthorne's first professional race. He has been teaching swimming at Santa Cruz for the last summer, having returned from the East last February. While in the East he defeated Avery, a prominent amateur of Chicago, by four yards in 100. Hawthorne is a very fast swimmer. In 1896, when he was hardly more than a lad, he beat Dan Renear in a seventy-five yard race in the tank at Santa Cruz. Just a short time before H. A. Wiedemann established new American and world's records, in 1898, Hawthorne swam him a tie in a seventy-five-yard race in this city.

Sugar Duties Ordered Refunded.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Lacombe handed down an order granting judgment in favor of the American Sugar Refining Company to recover \$400,139, with interest, paid by the sugar company to Collector Bidwell on sugars imported from Porto Rico. There were nineteen separate cases involved in the suit, all of which were conjoined in this case. The decision is based on the opinions of the United States Supreme Court that Porto Rico is at the present time a portion of the territory of the United States and that goods brought from that island are not subject to duty in any port here.

The steamer *Dolphin* brought over a million dollars from the Klondike.

SUGAR IN SAN FRANCISCO IS STILL ON THE DECLINE

Following are the regular and supplementary circulars of Williams, Dimond & Co.:

San Francisco, Sept. 11, 1901.
Dear Sirs—Our last circular, per America Maru, was dated August 9.

Sugar—Prices in the local market have since declined—August 19th, ten points, and August 27th, ten points. Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington, being as follows:

DOMINOS, half barrels..... 5.45

DOMINOS, boxes..... 5.29

CUBES A, crushed and fine crushed..... 5.18

Powdered..... 4.95

Candy granulated..... 4.95

Dry granulated, fine..... 4.85

Dry granulated, coarse..... 4.85

Fruit granulated..... 4.85

Dry granulated, coarse..... 4.85

Beet granulated (100-lb bags only)..... 4.85

Confectioners' A..... 4.85

Magnolia A..... 4.55

Extra C..... 4.45

Golden C..... 4.25

Similar reductions were made for export, price established August 27th and in force today, for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Hawaiian Territory, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana being 1.00¢ for dry granulated.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

HOW A PRINCE CAME TO A TRAGIC BUT DESERVED END

ST. PETERSBURG, August 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The facts about the death of Prince Alexander Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, generally referred to as Prince Alexander Wittgenstein, which were veiled in much mystery at first, are now common property in initiated circles. There was a hint of a duel at the time, but the wrong names were given. Prince Alexander, who was born in Tiflis in 1862, was traveling on the Finland railway about two weeks ago with two Frenchwomen. The story goes that they were somewhat gay, and appear to have had more wine than was good for them. Their noisy conduct finally became embarrassing to Prince Alexander, and he moved to the other end of the car. Lieutenant Maximoff, a distinguished young officer, who was wounded four times in the Transvaal, the last occasion being at Cranenburg, entered the carriage, took a seat opposite the two Frenchwomen, and began reading a newspaper. He had a somewhat peculiar countenance, in fact, he resembles a Jew. The young women immediately began exchanging irritating remarks about his appearance. He bore it patiently for a time, then put down his paper and said in French:

"Mesdemoiselles, if you knew that I understand French you would, I am sure, not make such remarks about me."

The women immediately ceased talking and showed some confusion.

Prince Alexander rose, approached Lieutenant Maximoff and said:

"These ladies are under my protection."

Lieutenant Maximoff saluted and said nothing, or attempted to laugh the matter off.

NO NEED FOR THE FORD ISLAND LAND

By its decision, reported in this paper yesterday, that no portion of Ford's island is needed for the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, the government has reduced the amount of fighting that will be done in the matter of the condemnation suits, to a large degree. This eliminates from the opposition the 11 estates and the Oahu Sugar Company. As well there are interests of W. G. Irwin and Bishop & Co., which must be considered in that matter, and these defendants find themselves relieved of trouble.

The portion of Ford's island mentioned in the suits was not originally in the piece contemplated by Capt. Merry and others, and was not in the area recommended by Capt. Pond and Capt. White. But by action at the navy office the demand for more land was made and the suit brought called for more than 800 acres and much of this was the island property. While there were no plans for the use of this land, it was said at one time that the government wanted to control absolutely all the front bordering on the Waikiki channel to the East lochs, so that there would be no danger that merchant ships would ever take part of the way and block the way to the government docks. There was little danger of this, owing to the fact that the Ford's island business was all done on the other side, in the way of ferrying to the railroad connection.

By the taking of the sums demanded by the defendants on this particular piece the entire amount claimed against the government is cut down to about one-half million dollars, or about half what was originally asked for the station lands.

Paris Leaves.

Yesterday afternoon the City of Para left the Pacific Mail dock for Port Los Angeles. She had safely unloaded her crew of Porto Ricans and is now on her way for more. Captain Zeeder is not in love with his present cargo as they are by no means neat passengers. He said that the only decent ones of the lot were the St. Thomas negroes, of whom there were fifty in this last consignment. He stated that as he figured on there being about 15,000 more Porto Ricans on the coast awaiting shipment, the Para would probably have to stay on her present run for four or five months more.

Australian Shipping Laws

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Liverpool Times, commenting on the Inter-State Bill, protests against the desperate attempt to force the whole shipping of Australia with the rest of the world into one iron-bound system with the Australian railways. The Times says it is impossible for the mail lines to comply with the Commonwealth's demands.

Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana being 4.75¢ for dry granulated.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ADVISER.

Sugar—Prices again declined in the local market this morning ten points. Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington, being as follows:

DOMINOS, half barrels..... 5.25

DOMINOS, boxes..... 5.18

CUBES A, crushed and fine crushed..... 5.18

Powdered..... 4.95

Candy granulated..... 4.95

Dry granulated, fine..... 4.85

Dry granulated, coarse..... 4.85

Fruit granulated..... 4.85

Dry granulated, coarse..... 4.85

Beet granulated (100-lb bags only)..... 4.85

Confectioners' A..... 4.85

Magnolia A..... 4.55

Extra C..... 4.45

Golden C..... 4.25

Similar reductions were made for export, the price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Hawaiian Territory, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana being 1.00¢ for dry granulated.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

The Bank of Hawaii L.M.T.D.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the
Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke President

P. C. Jones Vice President

C. H. Cooke Cashier

F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom

May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney,

J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will

promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking en-

trusted to it. Sell and Purchase For-

eign Exchange. Issue Letters of Credit.

JUDD BUILDING, FORT STREET.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received

and interest allowed in accordance with

rules and conditions printed in pass

books, copies of which may be had on

application.

JUDD BUILDING, FORT STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection With the Canadian
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of
the above two companies for the Ha-

waiian Islands, are prepared to insure

Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and

Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sug-

ar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-

bor, against loss or damage by fire or

the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted
to cure Grave

Pains in the Head and all kinds of
complaints. Four from Morning, Established

upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40

each, of all Chemists and Patent Medi-

cine Vendors throughout the World.

Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland

Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng-

land.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZ-

ER.—A gas balance for indicating

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY : SEPTEMBER 24.

It may be the strikes would not have occurred under a Democratic administration but that is because there wouldn't have been any prosperity worth striking for.

Attorney General Knox, like his predecessor, Attorney General Griggs, has aroused a Democratic hornet's nest but that only proves him to be a Republican whom the party will have reason to make much of hereafter.

The joy of the editor of Mr. Humphreys' paper may feel because the case against him for shooting Mortimer L. Stevens was not pressed, may be tempered by the exposure of the fact in the Humphreys brief—if it be a fact—that his honored employer has been strenuously trying to get rid of him.

The dastardly attack upon the life of President McKinley has aroused the country in such a way as to make it regret the unwritten law against a third term. The American people would like to give him another enthusiastic vote of confidence. If the President lives he will go into retirement in 1905 with such affectionate regard as few former Presidents ever enjoyed.

While there is no rule forbidding the coach of a crew engaged in a rowing contest to follow his men and give them pointers, the act is in the same bad taste that would apply to a teacher who would give his students tips in a school examination. Kiebahn, the Heianian's coach, who followed the oarsmen in a launch and instructed them by megaphone took an unfair advantage which robbed his wards of a good deal of the sympathy they would have otherwise had in defeat.

REGATTA DAY.

Time-honored Regatta Day has come round again and in honor thereof the harbor is arrayed in gala dress. All day long vast crowds will witness the various struggles for aquatic supremacy and will return home surprised with clean sport and carrying in their nostrils the savor of the good salt sea. It is the people's holiday and they recognize it as such. Today opulent planter and indigent Porto Rican will rub shoulders and enthusiasm over the triumph of brawn; today of all days in the year Honoluluans of all walks of life will mingle together in the comrade which is born of sport. The Myrtle and Heianian boat clubs are slated to contest for the blue ribbon of the harbor and before nightfall the records of five more battles will be emblazoned on the banners of the two great patrons of the water jousts. It will be a great day and it is to be hoped that the interest in yachting and rowing which is now at its height will not be suffered to flicker and gradually die out as has been the case in previous years. Honolulu, from a yachtsman's standpoint, is singularly favored and there should be activity among the local fleet of yachts all the year round. What is needed is an association of yachtsmen. In the past the boat clubs have been almost the sole fosterers of the sport. New boats are being constantly built and imported and the need for a yachting association is growing daily. With the advantages of climate, fair winds and Pearl Harbor as a cruising destination there is no reason why Honolulu should not take place with the seaports of the Pacific Coast as a yachting center.

SENTIMENT VS. BUSINESS.

If it comes to the question, as the Boston Herald presupposes, between the continuance of the Monroe doctrine and that of the protective tariff, it will not be long before the Monroe doctrine is abandoned and the United States freed from profitless responsibilities which at any time may involve it in war. The Herald says:

Considering the diplomatic interest which the German Government has recently shown in South American affairs, and its apparent desire to make its influence felt in opposition to our own in South American matters, it would be no more than prudent if we were to broaden and improve our relations with our Southern neighbors by conceding to them in the way of trade quite a number of opportunities which we now withhold.

Peru would like to get free entrance to the United States for its cotton and sugar; Argentina for its wheat, hides, dried and canned beef and sugar; Bolivia for its wool, hides, skins and copper; Brazil for its sugar, fine woods, ores, cotton, hides, rum and alcohol; Chile for its wheat, nitrates, copper, coal and leather; Colombia for its coal, iron, tobacco, coffee, plantains, metals and hides; Ecuador for its sugar, rice, ores and cocoas; Paraguay for its tobacco, hides and fine woods.

These articles admitted free would cause stagnation in as many branches of American production and bring on hard times.

Would not that be a high price to pay for the maintenance of a doctrine which is having no other effect than to alarm our South American neighbors with the bugbear of "Yankee supremacy," alienate Europe and to bring us within hailing distance of a war?

The protective tariff must stay. The Monroe doctrine ought to go.

FOUR AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

The Pacific Cable, the Isthmian canal, the building of a Merchant Marine and Commercial Reciprocity are the four thoughts which were uppermost in the mind of President McKinley while at Buffalo when he met the assassin's bullet, and it is only fair to presume that since they were the great notes upon which his great public utterance of the year was based, they will be the basis of the message to Congress.

Upon these four points may be built a policy which is truly American. They represent in themselves the principles for which the Republican party in Congress has made its fight for the past four years, and at no time has there been a wavering from this bearing. All combine to make a policy of commercial expansion. What the Suez canal has done for the commerce of the Eastern ocean will be done, and more, by the cutting through of the Isthmus. This is recognized by all, and the machinations of men whose patriotism was second to their love of a few dollars have prevailed to prevent the carrying out of at least two of these details. For instance, eliminate the Panama canal people from the calculation and the Nicaragua canal will be authorized within a few months. Take away hope of a privately owned canal and the Pacific will have electric communication soon.

There must be and will be a Pacific cable, and that within a few years.

Interest in the development of the water supply of the Kohala district grows with the probing into the license which is now before the Governor for confirmation. There could be no subject which is so vital to the people of Hawaii as water, and now that there seems to be a prospect that capital will be enlisted in the enterprise, very properly the entire subject is being threshed out.

The problem is one which calls for mature deliberation, as there are many questions which must be considered. Should the water be taken from the Punkapu district, as Prof. Lyons very properly observes, it would be at the expense of the people of the Waimea district in the end. It is not only that there is water needed in Hamakua, but there should be such care taken in the granting of licenses that this water may be taken from a district which does not now use it, and where it will probably never be utilized, and not from a district where it is of service and where in the future it will be the means of making much territory now comparatively valueless highly productive.

The future of the Hamakua and Kohala districts will be big with promise if water is brought from the Mulwai or Awihi lands upon the fertile plains of those districts. The water is now going to waste and there is a mission for every drop of it. While the expense of handling it will be immense, yet the returns will be commensurate. The water is there, the users want it and all they ask is that there shall be no robbing of some other district for their service, and that the denizens shall show themselves ready and capable of making the improvement, and within a reasonable time.

What is before the Waimea district it would be idle to guess. At one time, more than half century ago there was no agriculture, now there is sufficient varied agriculture to show that there will be farms and a prosperous community, when the taking up of land resolves the impetus which must come. It would be criminal to rob this district of water to supply another. More so when there are other sources of supply to be touched by the application of capital and enterprise.

TOO MUCH SECRECY.

At a meeting of Territorial officials yesterday with gentlemen who wanted to monopolize a vast area of water shed the reporters were excluded. The policy was not without precedent in Hawaii; indeed it has always been the custom here to do public business in a private way, but we submit that in a matter where the rights and the property of the people are concerned the less official secrecy the better.

It does not suffice to give the press a colorless account, officially censored. That, too often, becomes what Carlyle called history—"A bundle of lies agreed upon."

The people's business for the people. Publicity for every public matter! The nearer the Territorial administration gets to this policy the better for its reputation and the better for good government.

Harry C. Austin, one of the jurors sitting on the insurance case before Judge Gear, left his bicycle in a rack outside the judiciary building, when he went into court yesterday afternoon. When he went to get it again at the close of court the wheel had disappeared.

There is talk among some of the attorneys representing claimants before the Fire Commission, of attacking the legality of that body in case the expected large cuts are made. It is claimed that the Legislature has no power to create a court of final jurisdiction, as the court of claims is.

Charters for Hilo, Schooner W. F. Witzleben, Gray's Harbor; American bark Amy Turner, San Francisco; American schooner Defender, Port Gamble; American barkentine Gardiner City, Port Gamble; American bark Marion Chisolm, San Francisco; American bark Martha Davis, San Francisco; American bark Annie Johnson, San Francisco; schooner Eva, Eureka.

Deputy Collector Couzens has received a circular letter from Washington in regard to claims for rebate upon stamps purchased under the war tax law. The department is anxious to settle all these claims immediately, and all persons holding tobacco or cigar stamps upon which a rebate is due, should file their claims at once at the local internal revenue office.

Deputy Attorney General Davis has not much faith in Attorney Brooks' plea for the release of the habeas corpus prisoners on legal technicalities. He said yesterday that the Hawaiian law, quoted in Saturday's Advertiser had reference to a speedy trial following the indictment, and had nothing to do with the commitment. As all the old proceedings were declared null and void, the new indictments have the same effect as if the men had just been arrested.

THE HEALTHIEST CITY.

The question of which is the healthiest city in the United States has been settled, so far as the census bureau can settle it, in favor of St. Joseph, Mo., with Portland, Oregon, in second place. The death rate of St. Joseph is 9.1 per cent and of Portland 9.5. It may strike people as peculiar that some of the climatic sanatoriums, especially Southern California cities, are not near the top of the list; but there are good reasons why, despite their ideal climatic and sanitary conditions, their showing in the census bulletins should not be high.

The trouble with the Southern California exhibit is caused by people belonging in St. Joseph, Mo., Portland, Ore., and a dozen other places, who go there in the last stages of consumption and do not recover. Give a fair show and Los Angeles, Riverside and San Diego, particularly the latter, might be matched against the rest of the world for healthfulness. The dry, equable climate of San Diego, the 300 days or more of unremitting sunshine, the lack of friction in the machinery of life, the good food and water—all these make the place one of the world's best.

Would not that be a high price to pay for the maintenance of a doctrine which is having no other effect than to alarm our South American neighbors with the bugbear of "Yankee supremacy," alienate Europe and to bring us within hailing distance of a war?

The protective tariff must stay. The Monroe doctrine ought to go.

MEETING OF EMPERORS**Czar Visits Kaiser On Imperial Yacht.****BY AUTHORITY.**

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In the dissolution of the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Whereas, the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before November 16, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

W. M. H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, September 13, 1901.

2316—Sept. 17, 24, Oct. 8, 15, 22, 29, Nov. 5, 12.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 788, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Aug.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Oahu Assessments.

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% of per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% of per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% of per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer, Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN.

AUCTIONEER.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINs reach us right.

ELGINs reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Amts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelma of Madgeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

On Saturday evening a large rock was placed on the electric car track on Lilihi street. Car No. 4 approached the obstacle but the motorman noticed it and brought the car to a standstill. The rock was three feet long and a foot thick.

It is thought that the rock was placed on the track by some of the hoodlums who infest Lilihi street. Had the car struck it serious consequences might have resulted.

It is probable that the Rapid Transit Company will offer a standing reward for the arrest and conviction of miscreants who perpetrate such outrages.

The police are thoroughly investigating the matter.

One man was killed and four seriously injured by a dredger explosion in Salmon City, Idaho.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

W. J. WALLER, Manager.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

CUTS DOWN ITS LICENSE

Kohala Water Plan Restricted After Discussion.

After a long session, during which there was more or less of acrimonious debate, the Executive Council passed over the matter of the license for the gathering of the waters of the Kohala mountain, for further discussion next week. The most tangible result of the discussion was the amendment of the application for the license, to exclude the Puukapu sources, which practically confines the application to the districts between the Waipio and Honokona valleys, and the sea.

The meeting was well attended by those interested in the disposition of the waters of the mountain. Besides the members of the council now in the city, there were in attendance J. Q. W. Jones and his attorneys, Ballou & McNamee; F. M. Swanzey, of T. H. Davies & Co.; with E. A. Mott-Smith as counsel; J. B. Atherton, for Castle & Cooke; Attorney Holmes and F. S. Dodge, for the Bishop Estate and Bishop Museum; F. M. Hatch, for Samuel Parker; Frank and Palmer Woods, for the Woods estate; J. S. Low, for Hind, Rolph & Co., and Hawi mill, and Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, of the survey department, who was present on account of his technical knowledge of the entire district in question.

When the meeting opened Governor Dole explained that he was interested only in the conservation of the waters, and said that he was very much concerned in the matter, as he was thoroughly in favor of the collection of the water and its being taken upon the lands where it was needed. He said he was giving the problem all his attention.

Owing to the absence of information on the part of the Kohala people, there were only general objections made from the northern end of Hawaii, though all those present said that they were anxious to learn all about the plans of the promoters. Colonel Jones was asked specifically who was behind him in the enterprise, and responded that there was sufficient money to guarantee the rapid completion of the project, but did not give any name. At another time he stated that his company had already expended some \$7,000 in their surveys of the mountain and the districts about it.

When Colonel Jones was discussing the water situation in Puukapu the Governor called upon Professor Lyons to state his reasons for holding that the water of the district should be conserved for the development of the territory about Waimea. Professor Lyons gave the history of the water courses in the district about the village, and showed on the map the streams which carried the waters which were collected in the swamps of the mountain.

He showed that there could be no water taken from that district which would not endanger the future of the lands about the lower levels, and incidentally told of the previous surveys, those of Lydgate and that which was made at the instance of Claus Spreckels.

Governor Dole asked Mr. Holmes if the Bishop Estate was not now engaged in ascertaining the flow of water in the Waipio Valley for the purpose of attempting to provide water for the Hamakua country from that source. It was developed that the engineers of the estate were now making such surveys, with that object in view.

The discussion then turned upon the waters of the table lands on the sea side of the Waipio Valley, especially the Muliwai district, which were stated to be ample for the supply of the Hamakua district. Colonel Jones said that there was a plan of which his company had knowledge, and had investigated, by which the water could be taken across the valley, other than by the use of an inverted siphon, and which would be very much less costly, and certain of success.

There developed some opposition to the plan of taking the water from the Puukapu district from the people of the Hamakua side of the Waipio Valley, as they have a stream which has its source in the same general district. There was some talk also that the Bishop Estate, which owns the valley, has some rights to water from the district which now finds its way into their streams. Both F. M. Swanzey and J. B. Atherton thought that there should be some definite information as to the men who have the money to put into the plan, so as to assure the people of its ultimate success.

The result of the discussions was that the promoters agreed that they would amend their application so as to have it include only the territory included in lines drawn from Kohala mountain to the heads of the Waipio and Honokona valleys, thus leaving out the Puukapu and upper Kawahae districts. With this amendment there seemed to be greater satisfaction on the part of the people, although there was the same desire to have information as to the men interested in the company. It was decided that an amended copy of the license should be given to the men interested so that it might be submitted to the residents and business men of the Kohala district by today's mail, and the meeting of next Monday was planned to give time for the reception of reports from Hawaii, on which action might be based.

During the entire meeting there was not manifested any objection to the development of the water sources of the district, but the men who were asking for information seemed intent upon the conservation of the sources of supply for the upper plateaus. They were, they said, only anxious that the development be made, and no license granted which was not one which was certain to be utilized directly for the development of the water, and not as an asset to persuade capital to take up the plan.

A floating pontoon dock has just been built by Stephenson & Co. at Hephburn-on-Tyne for the Spanish government, and has been towed to Port Mahon, Minorca. It is capable of lifting a ship weighing 13,000 tons, and is 450 feet in length, and will admit a breadth of beam of 75 feet. It was originally intended for the navy arsenal at Olongapo in the Philippines.

RAPID TRANSIT LINE WILL BE COMPLETED TO KALIHI

Kalihi will have rapid transit very soon. There will be bids received by the Rapid Transit and Land Company up to Tuesday next at noon, for the construction of a line of track from the present turning of the line from King street into Liliha street, to the Ferrier Works on King street beyond the stream.

This marks a new departure in the building operations of the company which has heretofore constructed its own line. The plans, profiles and specifications for the line have all been made, and the inquiry already made indicates that there will be plenty of bidders to take up the work of putting in the line of road. The class of construction will be the same which has made the present line the best in the country, and the character of everything which goes into the road will be of the best.

There has been much interest shown in the road since it began operations in the city proper, and men living in the suburbs have been asking for stock, hoping to influence extensions to the rapidly developing districts which will be tapped by the new lines of the road. The line which is now opened for bids for the construction will be one and one-tenth miles in length, and will open up many new residence districts.

FACILITY ON PARCELS

Treasury Gives the Smith Estate Given Collector More Power.

By a recent decision of the Treasury Department the reception of gifts coming from foreign countries, through the mails, will be expedited, though of course that was not the primary object of the ruling. The point came up in the report made to Washington, by Collector Stackable, of a transaction which seemed outside the regulations, but which involved the convenience of an importer.

The case was that of a retail merchant who had received silk American flags from Japan, the consignment arriving by mail a few days prior to the Fourth of July, which occasion made the demand for the flags of the nation. Had the usual course been followed there would have been necessary an appeal to Washington in the matter of the seizure, which would have taken such time as to cause loss in sales and probably loss of the goods. The regulations provide that for the first offense a remission of fines may be made by the Collector when the duties are not in excess of \$25. The duties in the case in point amounted to \$30.58. These were assessed and collected, the goods being released. In his report the Collector called attention to the business reasons for the action and asked that he be given more power than is granted in the regulations.

THE LAND CASE.

In the case of Robert vs. Kauai, an ejectment suit which has been on trial before Judge Little for a week, the plaintiffs closed their case yesterday morning. The defendants immediately moved for a non-suit on the ground that the lease was not proven, nor the possession of defendants disputed. The case was taken under advisement by Judge Little, who will give his decision this morning.

It is expected by the management of the road that before active work can begin there will be news of the shipment from San Francisco of the supplies which have been delayed there by the strike. These have been ordered for some time and include the switches, curves and turnouts which will be used as well on the Liliha street line, as in the building of the new road. In addition to these track parts there is now on the way and lying on the docks of San Francisco the feeder cable which will be strung along the line to furnish the relays of power to the trolley, which will reduce the wear upon that copper line.

Should there be satisfactory bids for the construction of the line it is expected there will be no trouble in having the road in shape for use within a few months, as there is now on hand all the main line rails and parts needed.

During the three weeks in which the electric cars have been running fares have been collected from more than 150,000 people. This means that the collections have been above \$7,500. The daily receipts now are about \$300. Every evening the cars are crowded with people taking the air, and many parties spend the evenings thus in catching every fugitive breeze.

The above wireless telegram was received yesterday afternoon by Governor Dole, supplementing an exhaustive report upon the forest fires received by mail from J. E. Boyd, Superintendent of Police Works.

The news is a source of much gratification from the fact that the long-looked-for relief is in sight, and that the destructive fires are so well under control as not to require government aid, which Superintendent Boyd was fully empowered and prepared to extend. The next mail report from Mr. Boyd will very likely give full particulars of the fight which ended in the control of the fires.

Copies of the mail reports made by Superintendent Boyd under date of September 18th, received by Governor Dole yesterday, are given below:

Waimea, Hawaii, Sept. 18, 1901.
Sir—I desire to make a hasty report to the effect that we arrived at Kauaihae at early dawn this morning; excellent trip up. We leave immediately for Hanapepe Star in this district, to investigate the present condition there, and later we will proceed to Hamakua. Weather shows indications of rain; fires yet in progress. Have arranged to meet Messrs. Albert Horner and Carter at locations. Very respectfully,
JAS. H. BOYD,
Superintendent Public Works.

The following letter was also received yesterday:

Sir—My previous communication to you was written on the morning of the 18th, just after arrival at Kauaihae, and indicating intention to proceed at once to source of Waimea district fires.

I now, sir, present this following additional report of events since dispatch of former note:

We left Akona's place, Waimea, at 11 o'clock on the 18th instant, to proceed to Hanapepe and view the state of fire affairs there existing. Journey was rapidly made, and the rain indications crossing Waimea plains became tangible, fast successive heavy showers wetting us to the skin. Entering the region of fire we found that there was fire still existing, but the volume of smoke within the valleys had almost obliterated the trail from view, en route, and prevented a full knowledge of the existent condition other than the hearsay belief that there was but little more danger to be feared from the fire in that location. Completing a twenty-five mile ride to Mr. Albert Horner's place, I met him and Mr. F. W. Carter, and without rest we went forward direct to the scene of the Hamakua district fire, Mr. Horner guiding. A continued ride of some ten miles brought us to the edge of the 2,500 acres belonging to Mr. Horner, and a further fearful and dangerous journey along seven miles of fence enclosing a portion of the burned district, gave opportunity to see the complete destruction of the former existing tropical forests, and the great injury to the soil by the depth (over six feet) to which the fire had penetrated. Words cannot describe the condition of the district burned. Night coming on we were compelled to defer further inspection until today, for the consideration of the present status and the means to be used to stop further spread.

We returned to Mr. Horner's house at 11 p. m., and enjoyed his hospitality, relaxed and weary, after being nearly twelve hours continuously in the saddle, and having traveled over fifty miles in and about the burned districts of Waimea and Hamakua.

Mr. Horner has been indefatigable, and deserves great credit for his personal exertions, together with Mr. Carter, for the fire fighting done by them. It is too early to give any definite statement of the condition of things, and how to meet them, further than to say the fire is still smoldering, no rain and fresh winds. Will write at next opportunity. We leave in thirty minutes for Kauai, back of Ookala. Respectfully yours, JAS. H. BOYD.

IN FEDERAL COURT.

The arguments for a jury in the Pearl Harbor condemnation suits will be heard by Judge Estee next Monday. Yesterday morning when the cases were called in Federal Court, Assistant United States Attorney Dunne presented a motion to strike out the amended answer of defendants, and also the demand for a jury. Mr. Dunne stated that while he did not wish for a delay, and would prefer to argue the case immediately, that it would probably be better to postpone the argument until answers had been filed by all respondents.

Attorney Hatch, representing the Oahu Sugar Company, Oahu Railway & Land Company, the Dowsett estate, and the Honolulu Sugar Company, the only respondents which have filed the amended answers, stated that he was willing to proceed immediately with the arguments on the jury question. He said his clients were not seeking a delay, and had filed their answers before the required time, in order that the case might be heard at once. The Court did not believe any advantage could be gained by taking up the case piecemeal, and stated that he had already listened to three or four hours' argument on the same question.

All answers must be in by Saturday, and Judge Estee fixed next Monday as the day when arguments as to the right to a jury trial should be presented.

The motion to strike out the amended answers alleges that they are unverified, unauthorized by any rule of law or order of court, that they are sham, irrelevant, unsupported, contradictory, insufficient, substituted but no amended matter, and not specific.

Brewery Must Enlarge.

Owing to the large consumption of beer in Honolulu, which is said to be 31,000 gallons of local beer a month, the Honolulu brewery will have to enlarge its storage capacity 200 per cent and also enlarge its plant. It has already been compelled to shut down on sending beer to any place outside of the city. The large consumption is accredited partly to the fact that more beer is used here, but also to the fact that the local beer is rapidly encroaching on the imported bottled beer. The building will be extended ninety feet and will add a storage capacity of 16,000 barrels.

The condition of the sidewalks on King street from Aala Lane to Liliha street, on both sides of that important thoroughfare is so deplorable that walking upon them is a decided inconvenience. Many of them have not been touched by the owners since the erection of buildings abutting them, and they are dangerous for night pedestrians.

A Chinese merchant in Hilo is suing Police Lieutenant Keolanui for \$2,000 damages. He claims that Keolanui brought him to the police station, stripped him and detained him for several hours without legal process. He says that the officer did it out of malice. Keolanui, who has been on the Hilo force for two years and a half, claims that he had good grounds for suspicion, the fact being ripe in the vicinity.

The Waialeale, which arrived yesterday morning, brought the body of Mr. John Toms, late storekeeper at Kapaia, to this city.

NO NEED OF PUBLIC AID

Hamakua Forest Fires Under Control.

Honolulu, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

Waimea, September 23, 1901.
To Honorable S. B. Dole:
Sir—Returned; forest fires still burning, but under control; government assistance is not necessary. Report later. No rain.
BOYD.

EVENTS IN THE HARBOR

The fourth class race was easy for the Pokii.

The yachting as a whole was neither interesting nor exciting. Early in the day the wind freshened up a trifle, and the yachtsmen were beginning to believe that luck was with them; by the time the warning gun was fired for the first race, however, hardly a breath of air was stirring, and what little wind they got outside the harbor came in gusts and fits, which were quite as disappointing as no breeze at all. For the most part it was simply a drifting contest, and the five hours aboard the cramped sailing vessels were tiresome even to the winners. The yachts were followed around the course by the A. J. Cummings, with the judge, A. W. Pearson, on board, and the steamer was compelled to lay to for hour stretches at a time, while the sailing boats lay becalmed.

The course of the first and second class yachts was as follows:

From starting line, passing out of channel, keeping between line of buoys and piles, leaving spar and bell buoys on port side; thence to and around flagboat off Sans Souci, keeping it on the port side in rounding; thence to flagboat off entrance to Pearl Harbor, keeping it on starboard side in rounding; thence to and around bell buoy, leaving it on port side; thence to spar buoy, leaving it on the starboard side; thence keeping between line of buoys and piles in channel to judges' stand.

The third and fourth class boats sailed over the following course:

From starting line, passing out of channel, keeping between line of buoys and piles, leaving spar and bell buoys on port side; thence to and around flagboat off Sans Souci, keeping it on the port side in rounding; thence to a flagboat off Quarantine Station, keeping it on the starboard side in rounding; thence to and around bell buoy, leaving it on port side; thence to spar buoy, leaving it on starboard; thence keeping between line of buoys and piles to judges' stand.

FIRST CLASS RACE.

The warning gun for the first class yacht race was sounded at 11:29. Five minutes later the starting gun was fired, and the Gladys crossed the line with a good lead, the Helene following and the Mary L. (Bonnie Dundee) was in the rear. At the spar buoy all three boats were becalmed, and the Helene got away first, catching the breeze and outdistancing the other two skippers. The Mary L. went for the shore breeze after rounding the bell buoy. At the first turn the Gladys again took the lead, and continued to gain until past the flagboat off Pearl Harbor entrance, when the Mary L. took the lead again. She maintained it, however, but a short time, when the Gladys caught the breeze and shot ahead for the third time. She steadily increased this lead, and the enthusiasts on Cummings were certain that "Tommy" Hobron would repeat his victory of last Regatta Day. Again the Gladys was becalmed. The Mary L. caught the breeze first, passed her, entering the channel considerably in the lead, and passing the judges' stand six minutes ahead of the Gladys, finishing in 5 hours, 10 minutes and 50 seconds. The Gladys finished in 5 hours and 7 minutes, the Helene, which lay becalmed for nearly an hour, requiring 6 hours and 7 minutes to finish, the judges having gone home before she crossed the line.

SECOND CLASS YACHT RACE.

The second class race was disappointing from the fact that there was but one starter, the Dewey, sailed by C. Johnson. The Hawaii, which had been entered, was withdrawn Friday for some unknown reason, but the judges decided to allow the Dewey to start, and awarded her the trophy. She started five minutes after the first class yachts, and for a time it appeared as if she might catch them, as they lay becalmed off the bell buoy. After the first spurt she fell steadily behind, and finished twenty minutes later than the Helene. Her time was considerably over six hours, though last year she sailed the same course in 3 hours and 49 minutes.

THIRD CLASS RACE.

The keenest interest was in the third class yacht race, which was also the most disappointing. There was the largest number of entries in this event, and also the most starters, though two of the yachts were disabled and did not finish.

The Myrtle was given the victory, though previous to her mishap Johnson and Chapman's Pirate appeared to have the race well in hand. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction over the result of the race, and there was some talk yesterday of sailing the race over again at some future day. A protest was entered with the judges against the Myrtle, because of the fact that her rudder was used to scull her out of a calm, the remaining yachts drifting aimlessly along, the while. The charge was not denied, but the judges disallowed the protest, saying they could find no rule prohibiting the use of the rudder in sailing. The Myrtle's rudder is especially fitted for use as a scull, and this, coupled with her lightness, gave a decided advantage over her competitors. The winners of the second and third prizes have both offered to run the race again, and this, coupled with the fact that the Pirate and Hihimann were disabled by accident, makes it possible that the yachtsmen may agree among themselves to repeat the race of Saturday.

The start was a good one, the seven yachts crossing the line together, with the Pirate a little in the lead. The Pirate was becalmed just over the line, the other boats passing her in a bunch, the Shamrock II taking the lead. The run down the harbor was made with spinnakers set, no boat having any advantage at the turn around the spar buoy. Here they run into a calm, and the race became a drifting match; the Pirate held out to sea, and taking a light air, passed the fleet, and took the lead, and gradually increasing it until about three-quarters of a mile from the Sans Souci buoy, where she had a lead of fully half a mile. Here she met with mishap, the rudder breaking off at the stock, leaving her at the mercy of the waves and currents. Commodore Chapman attempted to steer her with an oar, but without success, and they lowered the main-sail, and gradually worked back to the entrance of the harbor under her jib, where she was picked up by the Maria, Captain Lee, and towed to her moorings. With the Pirate out of the race, the Shamrock II, Myrtle and Olo battled for first place, the Shamrock rounding Sans Souci a minute ahead of the Myrtle, and followed closely by the Olo, Vi-ke and Hihimann, with the Skip outclassed. In rounding the stakeboat the Hihimann came to grief. In setting the spinnaker, the gaff gave way, dropping the spinnaker overboard and becoming entangled.



HEALANI SENIOR SHELL CREW, WINNERS OF THE FOUR OARED SHELL RACE, ON SATURDAY.

With her rudder, snapped it off, putting her out of the race. The wind freshened and the remaining yachts rounded the stakeboat off Quarantine Station with their positions unchanged, except the Skip, which had closed considerably the gap between her and the leader. After rounding the Quarantine stakeboat the wind fell flat, and the trip back to the bell buoy was a drift. The Myrtle gained a long lead in this stretch, which practically gave her the race, by sculling her through the calm with her rudder.

The Myrtle crossed the line first, fully two minutes ahead of the Olo, which finished second. Seven minutes later the Shamrock finished, and some distance behind came the Vi-ke and Skip, which finished close together.

The Myrtle's time was 3 hours, 3 minutes and 29 seconds, or nearly an hour longer than it took her to cover the course last year.

FOURTH CLASS RACE.

The Pokii was an easy winner in the fourth class event. Her only competitor was the Abbie M., neither Prince David's Canaries nor Hobron's Clytie starting. The Pokii got off fast, and continued to gain on the Sans Souci stakeboat over half an hour lead. The Abbie M. diminished the lead steadily, and had nearly caught up at the Quarantine buoy, where both lay becalmed, drifting slowly towards the bell buoy. The Pokii caught the breeze first in the channel, while the Abbie M. was still becalmed, and finished nearly twenty minutes ahead of her rival. Time, 4 hours, 26 minutes and 15 seconds.

TIME WAS SLOW.

Below is given a comparison of sailing times this regatta day and last, showing how slow Saturday's races were:

	1900	1901
First Class—	H M S	H M S
Mary L. (Bonnie Dundee)	3:26:56	5:01:50
Gladys	3:05:20	5:07:00
Helene	3:26:56 abt	6:07:27
Second Class—		
Dewey	3:49:19 abt	6:20:45
Third Class—		
Myrtle	2:12:16	3:03:29
Olo	Not sailed	3:05:00
Shamrock III	Not sailed	3:12:28
Vi-ke	2:34:53	3:17:35
Skip	2:59:28	3:18:19
Fourth Class—		
Porky	2:00:00	4:29:15
Abbie M.	2:01:35	4:39:45

THE STEEL STRIKE.

Its Early Settlement Regarded as Probable.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The Iron Trade Review this week says:

Indications now point to an early settlement of the steel strike. According to Pittsburgh advises President Schaeffer has been instructed by the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association to negotiate for peace on the best terms obtainable, and it is probable that the strike will be settled on the terms offered by the United States Steel Corporation last week.

They provide for the signing of the scale for all the mills of the American Steel Hoop Company that were signed for last year, and the signing of the scale for all the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company that were signed last year, except the mills that were placed in operation non-union during the year, and those that have been placed in operation since the strike was declared.

Altogether there was little to be wished in addition to what was offered by the committee in charge of the events, and it was a day full of satisfaction for the men and the clubs, and the struggles of the Japanese, the Hawaiians in their canoe races and the gig and whale boat races, brought forth many a long shout of cheer. There was a shout which was heard up town when the crowds along the shore saw Prince David, whose gig was hopelessly beaten at the lighthouse, after a grilling race around the bell buoy, change places with the stroke and race the crew down to the finish line at high speed.

The Hawaiians in the belief that their double scull crew had nosed out the finish, went half wild but when their enthusiasm had died away there was a corresponding shout from the other side which was more hearty.

On this island the only place that has made any progress whatever in this field is a large ranch owned by a man named Horner. His cattle have some little claim to good breeding. On the other ranches the cattle are badly bred, and are raised for market only.

They are allowed to run wild, and when wanted are roped by native cowboys and shipped to Honolulu.

The average size of cattle is small, with an occasional large one.

The methods of milking are very crude. They milk but once a day. The calves are allowed to run with their mothers during the day, but are separated at night. In the morning, each calf is allowed to suck its mother for about one-half the contents of its udder.

Then the calf is tied either to the cow's legs or to a fence near by. This is done so that the cow will give down its milk. Milk varies very much in quality. In some sections of the island milk tests as low as two and one-fifth per cent. Where I am, it always runs over five per cent, sometimes reaching six per cent, but the quantity of milk taken from each cow is so small that it requires the milk from seven cows to make one pound of butter. The butter has a good color and flavor, and makes up a strong grain.

On this ranch Parker's, there are over 500,000 acres, most of which is the finest of land, bearing green feed the year round. The climate cannot be excelled any where in the world. We are at an altitude of 4,500 feet, and rain does not fall as frequently here as it does in other parts of the island. This property embraces an entire range of mountains, the highest elevation of which is nearly 14,000 feet. The crest of these mountains is covered with perpetual snow.

The temperature at my place ranges from 50 degrees to 75 degrees the year round.

A new dairy, under advanced ideas, is now in process of organization, and a tract of 50,000 acres has been set apart for that purpose, where things will be conducted on a large scale.

Various grasses grow upon this section of land in great abundance. We feed no grain whatever to the cattle, they deriving their sustenance from the pasture only.

Breeding, heretofore, has been badly and sadly neglected, but since my advent, nearly a year ago, matters have taken a different course. The best of bulls have been secured from California, and these alone are used.

I have started breaking young heifers into the habit of being milked twice a day. It is our anticipation to put in a large creamery plant as fast as our need calls for it. I am making negotiations for the erection of silos, a thing un-



Healani junior shell crew which competed in the four-oared shell race on Saturday.

(Photo by Williams.)

REGATTA DAY. DAIRYING IN THESE ISLANDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

lasm than usual, perhaps because of the varied events. There was applause for the men and the clubs, and the struggles of the Japanese, the Hawaiians in their canoe races and the gig and whale boat races, brought forth many a long shout of cheer. There was a shout which was heard up town when the crowds along the shore saw Prince David, whose gig was hopelessly beaten at the lighthouse, after a grilling race around the bell buoy, change places with the stroke and race the crew down to the finish line at high speed.

The Hawaiians in the belief that their double scull crew had nosed out the finish, went half wild but when their enthusiasm had died away there was a corresponding shout from the other side which was more hearty.

Altogether there was little to be wished in addition to what was offered by the committee in charge of the events, and it was a day full of satisfaction for the men and the clubs, and the struggles of the Japanese, the Hawaiians in their canoe races and the gig and whale boat races, brought forth many a long shout of cheer. There was a shout which was heard up town when the crowds along the shore saw Prince David, whose gig was hopelessly beaten at the lighthouse, after a grilling race around the bell buoy, change places with the stroke and race the crew down to the finish line at high speed.

The Hawaiians in the belief that their double scull crew had nosed out the finish, went half wild but when their enthusiasm had died away there was a corresponding shout from the other side which was more hearty.

On this island the only place that has made any progress whatever in this field is a large ranch owned by a man named Horner. His cattle have some little claim to good breeding. On the other ranches the cattle are badly bred, and are raised for market only.

They are allowed to run wild, and when wanted are roped by native cowboys and shipped to Honolulu.

The average size of cattle is small, with an occasional large one.

The methods of milking are very crude. They milk but once a day. The calves are allowed to run with their mothers during the day, but are separated at night. In the morning, each calf is allowed to suck its mother for about one-half the contents of its udder.

Then the calf is tied either to the cow's legs or to a fence near by. This is done so that the cow will give down its milk. Milk varies very much in quality. In some sections of the island milk tests as low as two and one-fifth per cent. Where I am, it always runs over five per cent, sometimes reaching six per cent, but the quantity of milk taken from each cow is so small that it requires the milk from seven cows to make one pound of butter. The butter has a good color and flavor, and makes up a strong grain.

On this ranch Parker's, there are over 500,000 acres, most of which is the finest of land, bearing green feed the year round.

The climate cannot be excelled any where in the world. We are at an altitude of 4,500 feet, and rain does not fall as frequently here as it does in other parts of the island. This property embraces an entire range of mountains, the highest elevation of which is nearly 14,000 feet. The crest of these mountains is covered with perpetual snow.

The temperature at my place ranges from 50 degrees to 75 degrees the year round.

A new dairy, under advanced ideas, is now in process of organization, and a tract of 50,000 acres has been set apart for that purpose, where things will be conducted on a large scale.

Various grasses grow upon this section of land in great abundance. We feed no grain whatever to the cattle, they deriving their sustenance from the pasture only.

Breeding, heretofore, has been badly and sadly neglected, but since my advent, nearly a year ago, matters have taken a different course. The best of bulls have been secured from California, and these alone are used.

I have started breaking young heifers into the habit of being milked twice a day. It is our anticipation to put in a large creamery plant as fast as our need calls for it. I am making negotiations for the erection of silos, a thing un-

known here. I am going to try a little experiment. It is estimated that there are about 25,000 head of cattle on this ranch.

Very truly yours,
GEO. H. POTTER.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy; The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Lilihi and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that these gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Stackable Sustained.

A recent decision by Collector Stackable of this board has been upheld by the board of general appraisers in New York. It was the case of S. Kajima and H. Hamono, who appealed from the ruling of Mr. Stackable, which assessed them 35 per cent duty on some rawhide, cotton, straw, silk and iron slippers. They claimed in their appeal that they should only pay less than ten per cent duty. They were bitterly disappointed, however, by the Board of General Appraisers, who not only sustained Mr. Stackable, but raised the duty to 45 per cent.

Stackable Sustained.

A recent decision by Collector Stackable of this board has been upheld by the board of general appraisers in New York. It was the case of S. Kajima and H. Hamono, who appealed from the ruling of Mr. Stackable, which assessed them 35 per cent duty on some rawhide, cotton, straw, silk and iron slippers. They claimed in their appeal that they should only pay less than ten per cent duty. They were bitterly disappointed, however, by the Board of General Appraisers, who not

FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE

Daughter and Aunt Want Smith's Insurance.

(From Saturday's daily)

Twenty-five thousand dollars was the stake for which two women were battling in Judge Gear's court yesterday. The amount was the insurance carried by the late David B. Smith, proprietor of the Manufacturer's Shoe Co., in the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York. The rival claimants to the estate are the daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Mame Burke, and an aunt, Mrs. Olivia Brown, of Indell county, North Carolina. Though the insurance company is the real defendant in the case, and is resisting the payment of the policy, it is only for the purpose of preventing its payment of to administrator of the estate of David more than one person.

The title of the case is Cecil Brown, Bowers Smith deceased vs. The Equitable Assurance Company of New York and Bruce Cartwright of this city, who is the local agent of the company and who is named in the petition as garnishee. The policy upon which the suit is brought was issued in Honolulu December 11th, 1897, and two years later, December 24th, 1899, Mr. Smith died. He had paid to the company in premiums during that time the sum of \$2469.25. When a demand was made for the payment of the policy in Honolulu it was refused, on the ground that the loss was payable in New York, and the contention here is that no demand had ever been made by Cecil Brown as administrator, for the payment of the \$25,000 in that city.

The defendant also claims that a demand had already been made in New York for the money by Olivia A. Brown, a resident of North Carolina, and that she had been appointed administrator in the surrogate court of New York May 11, 1900, and on July 23, 1900, began suit in the United States Circuit Court of the southern district upon the same policy. It appears that Mrs. Brown is an aunt of the deceased and bases her claim upon the allegation he was indebted to her in the sum of \$7,000 for money advanced to purchase his stock of goods in Honolulu, and she filed her claim upon the policy of \$25,000 as property within the state of New York, and consequently subject to the debt.

The following jury was impaneled to hear the case yesterday afternoon: Harry Z. Austin, Lawrence H. Dee, James Olds, Jr., A. N. Almy, E. Buffan-deau, George F. Kluegel, E. J. Crawford, F. C. Bertelman, Geo. K. Fox, Ed. Dekum, J. R. Edwards and W. G. Ashley.

The evidence of the plaintiff establishing the death of the decedent, and also the fact that a demand had been made upon Bruce Cartwright, and that the proof of death had been forwarded to the head office was introduced. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case defendant moved for a non-suit, upon the ground that it had not been shown that a demand had been made at New York previous to the commencement of the suit. Judge Gear refused to entertain the motion, holding that notice of proof of death was sufficient to constitute a demand, under the terms of the policy. Court then adjourned until Monday morning at which time the hearing of the case will be resumed. The attorneys for plaintiff are W. J. Robinson and Judge Whiting and Hatch and Silliman represent defendant.

AH OI GETS HIS FREEDOM.

Ah Oi is the first of the transition period prisoners to get his freedom by writ of habeas corpus. Half a dozen different men were released by Judge Gear, but all were immediately rearrested. Ah Oi was brought into court yesterday at noon, and High Sheriff Brown appearing in his own behalf, made a return admitting the facts set out in the petition. Attorney F. M. Brooks stated that the man was illegally held and should be released, but asked that the Grand Jury consider his case as soon as possible. The principal witness against Ah Oi, who was originally convicted of burglary, has suddenly disappeared, and the high sheriff stated that without him there was no case against the prisoner. He did not believe it to be advisable to bring the case to the attention of the grand jury, as there was no evidence against him. The court thereupon ordered the release of the prisoner, and he was allowed to leave the courthouse without molestation, no new warrant having been issued.

NOLLE PROSEQUI IN GILL CASE.
In the case of Edwin Gill, under indictment for assault with intent to kill Mortimer L. Stevens, a nolle prosequi was entered by Deputy Attorney General George W. Davis yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gill was present in court when the case was called up.

"The principal witness in this case has left the country," said the deputy attorney general, "and we cannot proceed to trial of the defendant on the indictment without him. For that reason I move that a nolle prosequi be entered."

"Hasn't this witness been gone for some time?" asked the court.

"I was just informed of the facts today, your honor, and I don't think there can be a prosecution. I make this motion on my own responsibility, for I don't think there is any evidence besides that of the prosecuting witness."

Judge Gear then ordered that a nolle prosequi be entered upon the showing made by the attorney general's department. He stated that Judge Humphreys told him before leaving that the plea in abatement was still to be passed upon, but in view of the action of the attorney general this was unnecessary. "You will be discharged, therefore," said the court in conclusion, "from any further responsibilities under this indictment, and your bonds will be relieved from further liability."

COMMERCIAL.

THAT there cannot be much lower figures marked up in the stock market is the opinion of every one who has to do with the sugar shares which form the basis of trading just now. The fact that in the selling of the past week the shares offered have been taken mostly by insiders, gives the hope that the slump is at an end. The two mails which came from the Coast have had in them little of hope for the local market. There seems to be an absence of interest in Hawaiian matters at the Coast, owing perhaps to recent happenings. The Honokaa slump, while due to drought which is perfectly understood here seems to be incomprehensible to the investors on the Coast, and now they look askance at anything Hawaiian.

That there is much pocketing of losses on the Coast just now is shown by the deal which has given the control of Onomea back to C. Brewer & Co. When Broker Pollitz first wanted that stock he began to bid for it when the firm of Brewer & Co. did not want to sell at all. So it was that there was nothing doing until the bid reached a figure about \$27.50. At that a sale could not be resisted, and finally it was made, the amount involved being the control of the plantation. There was an immediate jumping at the bargain in San Francisco, but during the past few years there has been such depreciation in the stock that it has been the desire of Pollitz to resell. While here last he tried to get the old agents to buy the control off his hands, but there was not an offer. So it was that the firm of Brewer & Co. decided to purchase in the open market. This they did until they held above 25,000 shares. The price has not been made public but it is certain that the figure was not above the market which ruled about \$23, some purchases being made as high as \$23.50. This would mean that the transaction cost Pollitz and his friends something like \$100,000.

The deal in Kona will bring that plantation to the front. There has been authorized an issue of \$150,000 in common stock and \$100,000 in preferred stock. Of the latter issue there has been subscribed \$50,000 here. The bond issue which was originally placed at \$200,000, also was increased, the sum now being \$300,000. As the first bond issue was taken here the latest will be offered, with the new stock on the Coast, and the agents, McChesney & Sons, have assurances that the money will be forthcoming.

The local market was without any feature, the trading being of a mild nature. There was some slight selling of Ewa, the price going from \$25 to \$25.25, and latest sales of small lots being at that figure. The most noticeable change of the week was the selling off of Oahu, assessable from \$2 to \$1.50. There were some sales of the paid up at \$12. The list all along was fairly steady, there being less realization than formerly, despite the money market being still tight.

Taking the situation all in all, there seems to be more of promise here than the States. For instance returning travellers say that there is little money in San Francisco for the reason that the banks are busy in carrying their regular customers who are in bad shape owing to the strike. This leaves little money for the speculative interest and the shares market suffers accordingly. In the East the same condition is noted and the tightness there leaves little hope that there will be any help for the Eastern banks, and with this view there is a steady husbanding of resources here, and the farthest seeing of the brokers say that the first relief will be that which will come from the earning qualities of the plantations which will remedy the tightness.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The real estate market is not responding to the recovering strength of the stock market, though there is slight demand for small lots for residences in the suburbs. This is noticeable in Kalihi on the report that the extension of the Rapid Transit road into that district is imminent. The feeling in business property is as strong as ever but there is little doing.

There is little new building underway. The plans for the Hall building are out and showing an attractive structure. There are alternative bids, one for terra cotta, and the other for stucco. If Architect Traphagen can get the men he wants to do the stucco work he will have the latter set of plans adopted but in case this is impossible the terra cotta front will be used. In either case the building will be a most attractive one, and one which will be an addition to Fort street structures, and a credit to the architect. As to the building at Hotel and Alakea there has been no decision reached as yet. The proposed builders have not decided upon their building, as it will depend very much upon the tenants who come to the front for the rooms.

INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

The grand jury made a partial report yesterday at noon, bringing in six indictments. Three separate charges are made against each of the four Kahuaku rioters—Yamamoto, Naochiro, Chida Manzato, and Osaki Manchiko, Iharo Ichigoro. Each of these men is charged with murder in the first degree on three different indictments, each time a different Chinese being named. An indictment for murder in the first degree was also returned against George Wade, the negro who killed Gillespie steward, on board the Australian.

PAUL NEUMANN'S ESTATE.

An inventory of the estate of the late Paul Neumann was filed yesterday, showing personal property to the value of \$15,250, divided as follows: Thirty shares Oahu Sugar Company stock, \$3,750; insurance policy, \$10,000; promissory note, \$150; cash, \$1,350.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

An Indiana Woman's Terrible Experience

"It was a frightful experience and I never expected to come out alive," said Mrs. Ellen Bowman, of No. 82 Windsor Block, Indianapolis, Ind., in the course of an interview recently published in the Sun of that city. "I do not suppose it ever would have happened," she continued, "but, some years ago I began to worry and to do more work than I ought. This brought on a general physical weakness, my blood became thin and I grew nervous. I went to a doctor and he said I had consumption."

"Did he advise any course of treatment?"

"Yes, he gave me some medicine which I took but it did me no good. Other doctors failed to help me and I became despondent of ever getting well. My limbs ached, my head was dizzy and I was most miserable."

"You don't look now as if you had ever been sick," ventured the reporter.

"No, and I don't feel as if I ever had," said she. "I owe my present health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. About four years ago a friend from Ohio recommended the pills to me, saying they had benefited his daughter whose symptoms were similar to mine, so I began to use them. It was only a very short time before I experienced relief. I have recommended the pills to many, for I am confident that benefit will follow their use."

Attorney Brooks does not believe that the men can be convicted even if they are brought to trial, as the witnesses are very much scattered. Another series of habeas corpus fights may be indulged in by the attorneys over these prisoners, who have been indicted for a second time.

CLEARING THE CALENDAR.

Judge Gear made a decided clearing out of the calendar yesterday morning, and it now appears that it was not in such a congested condition as was the general notion. When court was convened yesterday morning not a single case was ready for trial, and there was a general skirmishing among the attorneys when the court announced that all cases marked ready, which were not ready, would go to the bottom of the calendar. It developed also that some twenty or thirty Chinatown insurance cases were likely to be thrown out upon decision of the Supreme Court. Judge Stanley, who is counsel in a half dozen of these insurance cases, announced that he would dismiss them, and two were ordered stricken from the calendar. The court announced that hereafter five cases must always be ready for trial every

GRAND AND PETIT JURORS

Drawn for United States District Court.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Grand and petit jurors for the October term of the United States Court were drawn yesterday afternoon by order of Judge Estee. Twenty-three grand jurors were named and twenty-four trial jurors, Clerk Maling drawing each name from a large number of prepared slips. The jurors are ordered to report at ten o'clock a. m. of the second Monday in October.

There are at least half a dozen men on the Federal juries who are now serving on the panel in Circuit Court, and they will just about conclude their labors before Judge Gear when called upon by Judge Estee for service. Among the number drawn was the name of Marcus Colburn, whom the Marshal stated was dead. He was not certain but what there might be a son living of the same name, and the court allowed the name to remain on the grand jury panel, holding that if the man is dead this fact should be proven when his name is called at the opening of court.

One of the other jurors was reported as being in San Francisco, but the court allowed this name to remain upon the panel also, stating that the proper time for these matters to be shown was when the jury is called. Half a dozen of the men are said to be in the States. The Federal juries are drawn by chance from names which have been written on separate slips of paper. The drawing was made in open court by the clerk of the court, and in the presence of Judge Estee and the United States District Attorney.

The petit jury drawn yesterday is of more than usual importance because of the fact that it may possibly be called upon to fix the value of the land taken by the United States for the use of the Pearl Harbor naval station. If Judge Estee should allow the condemnation cases to go to a jury, these men drawn yesterday may anticipate a service of several months duration.

The grand jury, so far as has developed, will have very little work to do at the coming session of court. The seamen who have been committed for offenses upon the high seas, have in most cases pleaded guilty and served out their sentences, and there are but one or two of the long list of offenders still to be tried.

The following are the names as drawn yesterday:

PETIT JURY.

J. F. Morgan, Chas. M. Cooke, John Ross, J. S. Martin, Honolulu; J. T. Brown, Hilo; Wm. W. Chamberlain, J. A. Bryne, R. N. Boyd, W. G. Ashley, D. E. Whitman, J. A. Hughes, Hilo; Wm. T. Balding, Hilo; W. T. Hopper, J. F. Bowler, J. T. Copeland, Harry F. Davison, J. G. Rothwell, H. F. Singer, Honolulu; C. H. Willis, Hanalei, Kauai; T. W. Hobson, Honolulu, L. S. Cariato, Hilo; George T. McLeod, R. W. Duncan, Edward Dekum, Honolulu.

GRAND JURY.

Thomas McGuire, David L. Conkling, H. J. Craft, Douglas Collins, J. H. McDonough, Frank Brown, Honolulu; J. T. Stockel, Hilo; Patrick Cockett, Wailuku, Maui; H. M. Almy, James D. Tregian, S. L. Shaw, J. T. Crawley, Honolulu; Frank T. Ferreira, Hilo; Duncan B. Murdoch, Ewa; James McQueen, George H. Paris, Marcus Colburn, C. H. Brown, A. J. Campbell, Honolulu; Joseph Cook, Hilo; George H. Angus, Alvin M. Campbell, Honolulu; Wm. Reinhardt, Hilo.

JURY IN PEARL HARBOR CASE.

Amended answers and demands for juries were filed by the respondents in the condemnation proceedings yesterday, by the Honolulu Plantation Company, The Dowsett Company, Oahu Sugar Company, and Oahu Railway and Land Company.

The following is the demand for jury which will be presented Monday, September 23d:

"Now comes the Dowsett Company, limited, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, and demands a jury trial of the matters in issue in said cause, and moves the court that said cause be placed upon the calendar of causes to be tried before the jury, at the next October term of this court."

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis, and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

FIELD DAY EXERCISES.

Field day will be observed by the Hawaiian National Guard some time during the latter part of next month, at a date still to be decided upon. The preliminary arrangements were made at a special meeting of the officers held yesterday morning at the club.

The affair will be under the control of Col. J. W. Jones in person, and will be held at some place along the railroad line.

The usual maneuvers with small arms and field pieces will take place, and a sham battle is possible.

All the companies in the regiment will take part, and it is likely that the company at Hilo will come over for the field exercises.

A report was also made by the committee appointed to look after the improvements at the rifle range.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

ILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SIMOLA SICK is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

YOU WILL

MISS A. GOODTHING

IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

<p

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Thursday, Sept. 19.
Schr. Kawallani, Meuruehle, from Koolau ports; 9 p. m.
Friday, September 20.
Str. Hanalei, Pederson, from Kauai ports; 1:30 a. m.
U. S. A. T. Sumner, Lyman, from San Francisco; 8 a. m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports; 11 a. m.
S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from Orient; 11 p. m.

September 22.

Sir. Waialeale, from Kauai ports; 9 a. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports.

September 21.

Str. Lehua, Napali, from Maui and Molokai ports, with 250 sheep, 2 horses and 25 packages sundries.
Schr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, with 500 sacks barley, 125 sacks corn, 100 sacks potatoes, 40 sacks taro, 1 horse and 71 packages sundries.
Str. Ke Au You, Mosher, from Kukuhae, with 3,898 bags sugar and 20 packages sundries.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Anahola and Hananuau, with 3 packages sundries.

Monday, September 23.

Am. bkt. Coronado, Potter, 18 days from San Francisco; 9 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Sept. 20.

S. S. China, Seabury, for the Orient; 5 a. m.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihel, Makena, Kauai, Nagoopoo and Hookena; 3 p. m.

S. S. Oregonian, for New York, via Kahului; p. m.
Str. Hanalei, Pederson, for Hilo and Kauai; 11:45 a. m.

S. S. City of Para, Keever, for Port Los Angeles; 6 p. m.

Am. s. William H. Smith, for the Sound; 8:30 a. m.

September 21.

S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, for San Francisco.

Monday, September 23.

Schr. Ottile Fjord, Bosch, for the Sound, in ballast.

Am. s. Carleton, Amesbury, in ballast for the Sound; 7:30 a. m.

Schr. Concord, for Hamakua; 5 p. m.

Str. John Cummins, Searle, for Koolau.

Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

NEW DOCKS FOR HARBOR

Bishop Estate Will Open Bids in December.

Tenders are being advertised for by the Bishop Estate for the construction of wharves and a slip on their property now occupied by the Myrtle Boat Club house. The bids will be opened simultaneously in this city and in San Francisco, on the first Monday in December. The Myrtle Boat Club has been notified to vacate their clubhouse in October, and they will permanently leave their old stand some time in November. The construction of the new wharves and the slip will commence early in the coming year.

The construction of wharves and slips, such as are proposed by the Bishop Estate, marks a new era in the use of valuable rights on the Waikiki side of the harbor. Slowly, but surely, the rights formerly acquired for pleasure seekers, are being put to a business use, which was begun by the construction of two naval docks and the Channel wharf. When the Bishop Estate wharves are finished there will be little or nothing done in that line for many years, as all the space between the property controlled by the Bishop Estate to the Navy slip on the Waikiki side of Navy Dock No. 2, is leased to Sorenson & Lyle, whose lease has twelve years yet to run.

The maps and specifications have been completed by Mr. Dodge of the Bishop Estate, and copies have been forwarded to San Francisco. The slip is to be 140 feet in width, 550 feet in length, and 29 feet in depth, with a wharf on each side. Wharf No. 1 on the mauka side of the slip will take in the site occupied by the Myrtle Boat Club, and wharf No. 2 will abut the Holland Boathouse, necessitating the removal of the small house between the Holland and Myrtle houses. It is proposed to dredge up, even with Ala Moana, or the Beach road. The whole proposition necessitates the Bishop Estate surrendering all the property on the Ewa, or mauka side, of what No. 1. The dimensions of the wharves are as follows: Wharf No. 1, 50 feet wide, slip, 140 feet wide; wharf No. 2, 75 feet wide.

Both wharves will be provided with freight handling wharves, which will not be used for storage purposes. Railroad tracks will be run on both wharves, converging and crossing on Ala Moana, and out along First street, along the lower side of the Honolulu Iron Works, and on the mauka side of the Union Feed Company, continuing to the boundary of the Watt property. By this means the Honolulu Iron Works and the Union Feed Company will have direct communication with vessels, resulting in an easy handling of their freight.

The estimate of material which will be dredged from the slip is placed at about 100,000 cubic yards. This will be used for filling up the space on the Waikiki side of Quarantine Channel street to the Battery, and also on the mauka side of Ala Moana. About twelve acres of valuable land will be filled up by this means.

Coming This Way.

The Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand, has ordered to be built at Dunbar a steamer of 4,500 tons, with a speed of sixteen knots, for the service between Sydney, Honolulu and Vancouver.

It was announced yesterday by the fire claims commission that a delegation will be sent to Wailuku, Maui, October 2d to hear claimants.

WATER IS IN DEMAND NEWS FROM STUDINICZKA THE ORIENT IN HAWAII

Puukapu Supply is Needed by the People.

Chinese Court Not Sugar Expert Who Satisfied With Settlement. Has Made a Name.

ROF. CURTIS J. LYONS, than whom no one knows better the lay of the land and the running of the water on Hawaii, is fearful that if the entire supply of water which emanates from the forests about Kohala mountain is given to a corporation the result will be felt by the settlers of Waimea and Kawaihae.

The license which is desired by this new company, is one which will have a far-reaching effect upon the people of northern Hawaii," said Prof. Lyons last evening. "There is no water source which should be more jealously guarded than that of Puukapu. From this there run three streams which irrigate the Waimea district. These are the Waikoloa, Keanuionano, and Laalimaoma, and for many years they have been full of water. They furnish water to the entire district of Waimea, which in my opinion will be one of the most fertile of the mountain districts of the big island. The streams have their source in the swamps of the upper mountain side.

The cattle have the free range of the mountain on the side of the mountain above Waimea, and they have done great injury to the water supply already. The mass of moss which grows in the mountains forms the natural reservoir for the water. This is being destroyed so fast by the cattle that during this summer, for the first time in the history of that upper country, one of the streams ran dry. The supply of water from the Puukapu district should be conserved for the use of the future settlers who will make their homes there.

"Further around the mountain side is the Kawaihae district, where the water is needed for the use of the potato country. There are many settlers there, but the future of the water supply if once it gets into the hands of any corporation is not bright. The water is badly needed and the duty of the government is to protect it and develop it for the use of the people. The land in the country about the Kohala mountain is rich and will produce anything, everything that a small farmer would grow, and the public lands there will offer homes for a large population if the water is cared for now and made safe. The water reservoir should be fenced, as has been done on the Kohala side, and this would do much to save the masses upon which the supply depends.

The main valleys on the side of the mountain toward the sea are the Waipio, Waimea and Honokane. These are wide and deep valleys and the table lands between them are full of water. Between the Waipio and Waimea valleys there is a fine table land, the Mauili district, and this territory is well watered and the streams are always full. On the Honokane side there are the Awini lands which are of the same character, being high tables with full streams, practically impassable now on account of the brush. This is fine land and will be very valuable. All of this water is included in the license of the company which is now seeking a franchise.

This water is available for use on either side, in the Kohala or Hamakua districts, but the difficulty is in getting the water across the wide and deep valleys. An inverted siphon would be available, but it would be very costly, for instance to reach the Hamakua district there would be necessary a drop of 1500 feet to a valley which is nearly a mile wide and then a rise again of the same distance. The same steps would be necessary on the other side. Some time ago I suggested that the power of the high falls in the upper portion of the valleys be utilized to generate electric power or some other form of power, which in turn could be utilized to force water up to the levels for use on the plantations. This would be a very costly business and would not be so remunerative as the furnishing of water to the Hamakua coast from streams in the Hilo district.

The Hamakua plantations will have rain again as of old. Even the destruction of the forests there will not destroy the rainfall, and the district will be as productive as of old within a few years.

The water of the upper levels should be reserved for the people and I fear that the giving of it to any corporation would result disastrously to the people who will make their homes in that country."

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

The Proof Will Never Come.

If the government under the Dole regime has been or is corrupt in the sense that the term is generally used when governments are referred to, it is somewhat remarkable that the charges have not been made in Honolulu instead of at Washington. The proof of the charges is anxiously awaited.—Hawaii Herald.

We Make it Easy

For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. — WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys,

Bug Runabouts.

Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.



Pacific Vehicle and Supply Co.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and rusts. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER SHOE COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Read the Gazette.